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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Youths of World Increase Travels

Many Students Are Learning How People Are Living in Foreign Lands

EUROPE is being invaded by Americans—tourists, that is—this summer. Daily news stories from abroad tell of large groups of our countrymen poking about the ruins of Pompeii in Italy, admiring the art treasures at the Louvre museum in Paris, or exploring the heights of the Alps in Switzerland.

In previous years, most globe-trotting Americans went to Europe. This year, however, it is reported that other continents, such as Asia, also are attracting their share of tourists.

Among somewhat more than 1,000,000 Americans who went overseas last year, almost 49,000 were students. Each year since the end of World War II, the number of student tourists has been rising. More and more travel opportunities are being made available to people who say: "I want to see the world and what makes it tick."

American youths aren't the only ones who are traveling. Frenchmen, Germans, Swedes, and others are going to visit and study in foreign lands in sizable numbers.

Most of the young Americans who were able to go overseas this year left the United States in June and will return in September. Primarily, they are participating in 3 types of activities while they are abroad.

First, there are *summer study sessions and seminars* for older students. (Continued on page 2)



MOSCOW, Russia's capital, is in the news once more as the Red Army assumes seemingly stronger powers in political affairs

Changes in Soviet Government

Ouster of Molotov and Others Long Famous as Communist Party Rulers Marks Another of Long Series of Purges in Russia Since World War I

A FEW weeks ago, a small band of men whose words and deeds once struck terror in the hearts of millions of people at home and abroad meekly stood before Russia's top Communist Party officials and said: "We are guilty of the misdeeds charged against us."

A smile of satisfaction undoubtedly spread over the face of a bald, rotund man who watched his former rivals for the leadership of Russia appear as beaten men.

The fallen Soviet officials, as we know, are Vyacheslav Molotov, Lazar Kaganovich, Georgi Malenkov, Dmitri Shepilov, and their supporters. They have been fired from their various government and Communist Party posts, and have been accused of being "Stalinists." They are also charged with trying to seize control of the Soviet government, and with attempting to sabotage Russia's recent efforts to "lessen international tensions."

Before the latest Soviet "purge,"

Molotov was a First Deputy Prime Minister and head of a number of government offices. Kaganovich was also a First Deputy Prime Minister. Malenkov was a Deputy Prime Minister and director of Russia's electric power system. Shepilov had been Foreign Minister until last January, and was a high Communist Party official when he was toppled from power.

The smiling, bald man who watched the recent dramatic events in Moscow with satisfaction is Nikita Khrushchev. He is the First Secretary, or boss, of Russia's all-powerful Communist Party. It was he who directed the government shakeup.

The ultimate fate of the ousted Soviet officials is not known at our press time. Because more and more crimes are being charged against them, Molotov, Malenkov, and the others may eventually be tried for treason and imprisoned or executed.

At least for the time being, Malenkov was banished from Moscow and given a job as manager of a hydroelectric power station in Soviet East Asia—near his country's frontier with communist China. The new post would put him 2,000 miles outside Moscow, from which he once directed all Soviet power stations.

Past purges. Violent government upheavals are not new to modern Russia. There have been many purges since the communists seized control of the country in 1917. Joseph Stalin, who began to rise in 1924, ruthlessly wiped out his opponents—both real and imaginary—from time to time. He managed to stay in power as dictator until his death in 1953.

In the 1930's, Stalin launched one of the bloodiest purges in modern his-

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HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

WORKING OVERSEAS

Some 25,000 American citizens and 1,280,000 foreign nationals are working for American business firms abroad, according to a recent study. The largest group of overseas American workers—about 4 out of every 10—is employed in Latin American countries. Many of the others work in Middle Eastern lands where U. S. firms have large oil interests.

MORE AID TO JORDAN

Uncle Sam has agreed to send an additional \$10,000,000 in military aid to the tiny Arab kingdom of Jordan. The latest grant of funds is the third this year. The previous grants, made in recent months, also amounted to \$10,000,000 each.

SOVIET ENGINEERS

Russia claims that it leads all nations in the world, including the United States, in the number of trained engineers engaged in technical work. The Soviets boast that they are now training around 3 times as

many persons in engineering fields as there are in our technical schools. American educators say that the Russian assertions on this matter are probably true.

TRUCE IN KOREA

This week marks the fourth year since a truce was made in Korea between United Nations forces and the communists. It was on July 26, 1953, that the armistice was signed, ending the Korean fighting which began when the Reds invaded South Korea June 25, 1950. Until now, no lasting peace agreement has yet been made in Korea. U. S. forces are still on duty in the southern republic, to protect it should the Reds make new attacks.

SWEDISH POLICEWOMEN

Stockholm, Sweden's beautiful capital city, will have uniformed women on its police force next year. The first 24 female rookies are to start training August 1. Difficulty in finding enough men to walk beats in the city led to the decision to enlist women for the force.

RED AIR FORCE

The Soviet Union is continuing to develop new models of warplanes for its air force, which is already among the world's biggest. The latest craft is reported to be a new bomber, with jet engines, for use on missions of perhaps 2,500 miles. The Reds are said to be working on a long-distance bomber that could fly from Russia to the United States and back, informed U. S. sources say.

QUIZ, AN OLD WORD

Quiz shows on television are highly popular now, but the word for them is several centuries old. An Irishman—says Mutual Broadcasting System commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr.—long ago boasted that he could coin a new word. He put together the letters *q*, *u*, *i*, and *z* and scrawled them in chalk on fences and blank walls in Dublin. Next day, people all over the city were asking: "What does it mean?" A new word was born. It has come to mean both *to question* and *to make fun of* a person.

Youths' Travel

(Continued from page 1)

These usually are taught at the university level. Foreign universities do not use the American credit system. However, many United States schools have made special arrangements so that a student's foreign courses may be accepted for credit toward an American university degree.

Courses usually are given in the language of the country and cover a variety of subjects. For instance, during a past season Americans could study music in Salzburg, Austria; Latin American culture at the University of Havana, Cuba; French civilization at the University of Paris, German politics at the University of Bonn; Spanish art at the University of Barcelona; and Shakespearean drama at the University of Birmingham, England.

Second, many American youth go overseas to participate in work programs. One type of work program is the work camp, usually sponsored by church organizations. The idea of the work camp is that international understanding can be achieved much faster among young people working and playing together than among young people seated formally around a conference table. Work camps bring together students from all over the world. They want to learn how others live, and also want to contribute their physical efforts to a foreign nation.

A project requiring unskilled labor is selected, such as constructing a recreation field, rebuilding a dilapidated schoolhouse, or harvesting a crop. Adults supervise the jobs, and the youths supply the muscle. Usually, mornings are spent working on the project. Afternoons and evenings are devoted to group discussions and recreation.

In 1948, for instance, a group of 30 Americans and British participated in a camp at Stuttgart, Germany. Their project was to rebuild the former YMCA headquarters that had been damaged during the war. Hour after hour, the youngsters dug ditches for new water and gas pipes, and cleaned mortar off old bricks that would form new walls.

Return Trip

Last summer, 8 years after the work camp, one of the Americans went back to Germany. She was delighted to find the Stuttgart people remembered "the summer the Americans and British helped us rebuild the house that now is used as a home for refugees."

The third kind of overseas activity for young Americans is the organized or individual tour. Many tourists going abroad for the second time prefer to be on their own, free of tour schedules. They like to organize their own trip. Many bicycle, hike, or drive about Europe with friends.

First-time travelers abroad, however, generally choose to go with an organized tour that has a definite objective. These travelers are especially grateful for the helpful advice and orientation received from experienced tour leaders. They also are happy to have their leaders take care of the complexities of hotel reservations, currency exchanges, and sight-seeing.

Groups that sponsor such organized tours not only send young Americans overseas; they also bring increasing numbers of non-Americans to the United States. The leaders of these

groups believe the problems and attitudes of peoples will best be understood by persons who have the opportunity to experience them firsthand.

One of the oldest organized student exchange groups of its kind is *The Experiment in International Living*. It is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year. The Experiment, like most exchange organizations, has as its goal the deepening of understanding between individual members of different nations.

In the 25 years the Experiment has been functioning, some 40,000 people have participated in its programs in 39 nations. Of these, 6,000 were Americans who went abroad to live with families in 28 countries in Europe, the Middle and Far East, Central and South America. Some 2,000 young people from other nations have come to the United States. This summer, 800 Americans are living as Experimenters in 20 foreign nations, and

France reported: "Most of each person's time was spent doing just what members of the French family did. Mine, for instance, was spent going to market with the mother, eating a lot of good French food, going to choir practice with the family, walking, bicycling, swimming, and visiting with my hosts and their friends. Some of my best memories are those of just sitting and talking, listening to tales of life in Alsace long ago and during the World War II occupation by German troops, or just discussing the day's happenings."

In outlining its program for Japan this year, the Experiment writes: "The host families in Kanazawa will be English-speaking Japanese who welcome their visitor as a new family member. For several weeks the new family member will live the life of the Japanese middle class. He will note the absence of many items of furniture, the woven-matting floors,

Its leaders say: "It is an experiment because, until a youth has tried it, he doesn't know whether or not he has the patience, tolerance, and tact needed for turning a 'foreigner' into a 'friend'. If he can, he has brought the world one small step nearer lasting peace."

Other Groups

There are many other American groups who also are active in student exchange programs. Almost all have the same general requirements for the American wishing to go overseas, or the non-American who wants to visit the United States.

In most cases, the student must pay for his own trip (ranging upwards from about \$700), although some scholarships are available. He must be sincerely interested in making friends abroad and must be able to get along well with people. Usually some knowledge of a foreign language is required.

Among the student exchange groups are The American Field Service, Inc., which annually sends about 1,000 students into foreign lands. The National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Inc. has been sponsoring the exchange of farm youth for about 10 years. This year, it sent 125 farm youths from the United States to live and work with farm families in other countries for 4 to 6 months. The organization received in the United States 180 farm youths from cooperating countries. The program now includes nearly 50 nations.

Civic clubs—the Rotary Club, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women, and others—also sponsor exchange programs. Almost every major religious denomination sends young people abroad through its own program, or through such cooperative church organizations as the World Council of Churches and the National Council of Churches in the U.S.A.

More and more people are contending that exchange programs are essential if people ever are to understand one another—although many disagree on this point. Workers in this field say that "student exchange programs have proved that similarities among people are much more important than the differences."

President's View

President Eisenhower has said: "In all countries, we have to seek and support these exchanges, because I believe through them we will have one method, one road to follow, in leading to that happy time when we can live in peace as well as security."

Vice-president Nixon recently said: "What an American says to a citizen of another country about America is not as effective as when a citizen of that country, who has visited America, says the same thing."

Nixon expressed the opinion of many exchange program leaders when he further said: "It is particularly important that we show greater initiative in attempting to increase on a large scale the exchange-of-persons program with the Soviet Union and its European satellites." (Already several U. S. groups are making plans for exchanges with Russia—although the value of these is highly disputed by many Americans.)

What will be the result of such programs? Student leaders point out that the benefits of international ex-

(Concluded on page 7)



EUROPEAN YOUTH arrive for a visit which will show them how Americans live

500 youth from 35 countries are in the United States.

The Experiment's program works like this: Ten young Americans, 16 years or older, are selected by the Experiment to go, for instance, to Sweden. A trained leader is assigned to the group, which travels on student ships. During the voyage, discussions are held about the host country.

When the group arrives in Sweden, each Experimenter will go to a separate Swedish home where there is a boy or girl about the same age as the American. These homes have been selected by a representative of the Experiment. After being greeted by the host family, each Experimenter goes to his new home. There he will spend a month with his new family.

During the second month, the 10 Experimenters and their 10 Swedish "brothers and sisters" take an informal trip through the country. They travel by bus, bicycle, or train—or they may hike. The bi-national character of the group makes the trip exciting and valuable. The American Experimenter sees the ancient sights and the modern life of the nation through the eyes of its own people. He meets people from many countries at the camps where his group stays overnight. At the end of the trip, a few days or a week are spent in some capital or large city.

One American girl Experimenter in

the ever-present kimono. He will eat new foods with chopsticks, or with his hands. He will bow rather than shake hands. He will meet his family's friends and learn of their interests and ideals. To the Japanese host and his American visitor, international understanding and brotherhood will have become living experiences, not just abstract terms."

An American girl, who spent one summer in Austria as an Experimenter and another in England, says: "This kind of exchange is good because it gives the American an opportunity to see a totally different kind of life. If he is an American from a fairly wealthy home, he may go to live in a middle class European home. If he is an American of average economic means, he may be assigned to a well-to-do foreign home."

"It is true that an Experimenter doesn't see a great deal of Europe, but what he learns about individual tolerance and understanding is worth much more. We all were limited to \$100 spending money and a minimum of luggage. In other words, we came to Europe not as tourists with money to burn, but as friends who wanted to learn and understand. I made friends I would never have made otherwise."

In spite of its long record, The Experiment in International Living continues to call itself an Experiment.



GEORGI ZHUKOV

NEWSMAKER

FOR the first time, the Soviet Union has set a professional military man on its Humpty-Dumpty wall of rulers. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov was named to the Presidium of the Communist Party (ruling body of the Soviet Union) at the same time Molotov, Malenkov, and Kaganovich were toppled last week (see page 1 article).

Marshal Zhukov is well-known to Americans as commander of Russia's gigantic World War II armies and as an acquaintance of President Eisenhower. It was after World War II that the 2 men came into close contact—as fellow generals with French and British officers directing the occupation of defeated Germany. Since then, letters have been exchanged occasionally.

Born more than 60 years ago, Zhukov began his military career at the age of 19 as a draftee in the army of the old Russian Empire. During the Russian revolution and the beginning of the Soviet Union, Zhukov joined the Red Army. In 1919, he became a member of the Communist Party.

Zhukov rose steadily in the officer corps during the next 20 years and attended military schools in Russia and Germany. In 1936, he was sent to observe the Spanish Civil War—and so was away from Russia when Stalin destroyed many officers of the Soviet Army's high command in the 1936-38 purges. Zhukov rose quickly as he assumed the rank and duties of purged officers.

Three times given the title *Hero of the Soviet Union*, Marshal Zhukov also won the acclaim of much of the world when he successfully defended Moscow against the fierce October, 1941 attack of the army of German Dictator Adolf Hitler. Further popularity came when he led the Red Army westward to capture Berlin in 1945.

Stalin, however, is reported to have been an envious leader. Fearful that Marshal Zhukov would become too popular, Stalin assigned him to provincial military posts in Odessa and in the Urals, far from Moscow.

After Stalin's death in 1953, the Marshal was called back to Moscow as First Deputy Minister of Defense. In 1955 he was named Minister of Defense. An even higher position, however, was in sight for him. He won it last week when he reached the top level of Soviet power—the Presidium.

Zhukov, now believed to be the No. 2 Russian after Khrushchev, is still a military man and appears younger than his years.

—By ANITA DASBACH

Iran—Ancient Middle East Land

Country Has Rich Oil Deposits, but People Are Poor

SERIOUS earthquakes have occurred in Iran during the last month, causing widespread destruction. The northern part of Iran along the Caspian Sea has been struck especially hard. It is estimated that at least 2,000 people have been killed.

Iran is an ancient country situated on the western part of a dry Middle Eastern plateau. It is about two-thirds the size of that part of the United States which lies east of the Mississippi River. Shaped like a saucer, with mountains around the edge and a lower interior, the plateau is between 3,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level. Practically all of its rivers run away from the sea, and either empty into salt lakes in the center or merely dry up in the desert.

The people who live in Iran are descendants of the ancient Persians, who once ruled a great empire. Known all over the world for their beautiful carpets, the Iranian people are not Arabs—as are many of their Middle Eastern neighbors. However, practically all Iranians are Moslems.

The majority of the 20,000,000 inhabitants are farmers. Because of the scarcity of water, they have to struggle to make a living. Wheat and barley are the main crops. About 3,000,000 nomads live in tents on the slopes of the mountains. They raise sheep and goats, and sell milk, cheese, and meat to the villagers.

Iran's major resource—oil—is an extremely valuable asset. The plateau is reputed to be one of the largest and

richest reservoirs for oil in the world.

A British firm developed the oil and leased the properties for many years. In 1951, Iran suddenly seized all of the oil holdings and announced that the government would operate the industry in the future.

This action, led by Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh, brought on a



MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON
EARTHQUAKES have caused great damage in Iran in recent weeks and taken about 2,000 lives.

severe crisis in the Middle East. There were not enough trained Iranians to operate the industry successfully. Britain used her power to keep other countries from buying the oil. Many people were thrown out of work, and the country was practically bankrupt.

Taking full advantage of this unhappy situation, communists increased

their activities sharply. For a while it appeared that Iran might fall into the hands of the Reds.

Mossadegh, though, had gone too far, and he was overthrown by an anti-communist group. After restoring friendly relations with western countries, the new regime made arrangements to operate the oil industry. Now Iran owns the oil properties, but companies from different countries operate the fields and run the huge refinery at Abadan.

Under the present set-up, revenues to Iran from the oil are expected to amount to about \$200,000,000 a year. This money could be used to improve the living standards of the people. If an irrigation system could be developed with some of these revenues, the dry land would flourish.

For many centuries, Iran was run as an ancient feudal state. Most of the land was owned by a few very rich people. The present ruler, Shah Riza Pahlevi, who came to power in 1941, realized the need for an extensive reform. The biggest landowner in Iran, he broke up his vast holdings into small farms. These farms were sold to the Shah's former tenants at a reasonable cost, which may be paid off over a 25-year period.

In 1955, Iran joined with Turkey, Pakistan, Great Britain, and Iraq in a defense pact to check communist expansion. This group plays a strong role in maintaining stability in the Middle East.

—By NANCY BLACKWOOD

Historical Background - - Weather Forecasts

WEATHER has made its share of news headlines over the past months. Unusually heavy snowstorms, floods, tornadoes, and other violent weather disturbances have struck many sections of the nation in the first half of 1957.

Recent violent acts of nature caused heavy losses in lives and property damage. But casualties were lower than they might have been if it hadn't been for warnings of approaching storms by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Though weather disturbances cannot always be foretold with complete accuracy—and there has been some sharp criticism of the Bureau recently—today's forecasts are much more accurate than were those of the past.

In ancient times, people studied the stars, the moon, the sun, winds, and ocean tides for patterns that could give a guide to weather cycles. Predictions based on these patterns were accurate at times, but not always so.

Really scientific information was not available for a long time, and many people even relied upon "an aching toe" or a "twitch of rheumatism" as sure signs of rain or snow.

Weather forecasting, as we know it today, is relatively new. Our federal government's weather service got under way in 1870, only 87 years ago. The first year was devoted to organization on a tiny budget of \$5,000. For a time, "indications" was the term used, and it wasn't until 1889 that the weatherman felt confident enough to call his predictions "forecasts."

Our weather service was under the Signal Corps of the Army at first. As it grew, with increasing attention to predictions to help farmers, the Weather Bureau was transferred in 1891 to the Department of Agriculture. It was made an office of the Department of Commerce in 1940. This was done to coordinate work with the Commerce Department's civil air division, which required extensive Weather Bureau services to make flying safer.

Weather Bureau activities, at first, were limited to the eastern coastal areas and to the more easterly of the Midwestern states. It was difficult to get data other than reports of surface

conditions—for instance, reports on where storms were and the directions in which they were moving.

In the 1900s, huge box-kites were developed. These were sent up thousands of feet, with instruments attached, to record conditions in the upper air. This was a great stride forward in getting information for predicting weather several days in advance. Later, the kites were replaced by balloons. These still are used, along with airplanes.

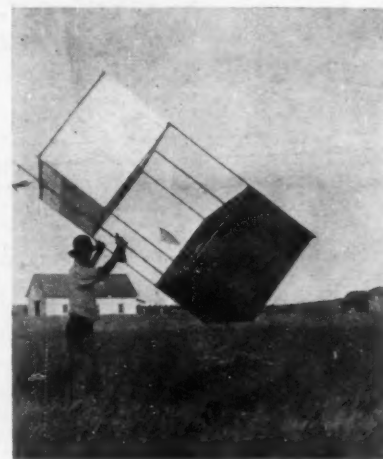
Today, the Weather Bureau has offices in cities and airports across the country, in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and on several Pacific Ocean islands. There are also several thousand co-operating, part-time weather stations, and these very often are staffed by volunteers who serve without pay.

From the reports of these stations, the forecasts are made. They are given out several times a day, predicting conditions from 36 to 48 hours ahead, and giving extended forecasts from 5 days to a month or more.

A special weather service is maintained for aviation to provide general predictions every 6 hours, and, at most airports, an individual forecast for each plane starting a trip. Still another special service is maintained to warn people in advance of floods, tornadoes, and hurricanes.

The Weather Bureau also cooperates with countries around the world, in compiling weather information for ships and planes.

—By ANTON BERLE



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
AN OLD-FASHIONED weather kite, used in 1918 to check air conditions

The Story of the Week

European Cooperation

History is being made in Paris this month. There, the French government is expected to put its final stamp of approval on agreements for cooperation in trade and in atomic energy among France and 5 of her neighbors before the end of this month. In addition to France, the proposed group includes West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

The French National Assembly—France's most powerful legislative house—has already approved the cooperative agreements. The measures are now before the Council of the Republic, the upper legislative house



A VACCINE has been developed against Asiatic flu. A virus is planted in chicken eggs where it grows for a time. Then the egg fluid is extracted, as shown above, and refined into vaccine (see story on this page).

in France, for final action. Little opposition is expected there.

Now that French approval of the cooperative plans seems certain, other members of the 6-nation group are also taking final action on them. All of the countries involved had previously signed tentative agreements along this line.

The 6 countries concerned have a combined population of about 160,000,000. If the agreements become final, Western Europe will have taken important steps toward forming a large, free-trade market for the continent.

Under the trade plan, the 6 nations will sharply cut their tariff rates on goods sold to one another. These countries will also agree on common tariff rates when dealing with outside lands.

The atomic agreement provides that France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg will combine their atomic resources for peacetime use.

Curbs on Filibuster?

The prolonged fight in the Senate over civil rights proposals has once again focused attention on that body's rules which permit unlimited debate by its members. Several lawmakers are calling for a change in Senate rules to make it easier than at present to limit time allowed for debate in the upper house.

At present, the right of unlimited debate exists unless a rule, known as closure or cloture, is adopted. This

rule comes into operation when two-thirds of all senators—64 out of the total membership of 96—approve a motion to apply it. When the rule is agreed upon, each senator can discuss a measure for only an hour.

An excessively lengthy debate in the Senate is usually referred to as a "filibuster." It is used when one or more senators who oppose a bill fear that it will pass if it is brought to a vote. These senators get the Senate floor and sometimes talk continuously until the measure is withdrawn, or until the session comes to an end.

One of the longest speeches made by an individual lawmaker was that of Senator Wayne Morse in 1954. He spoke for 26 hours and 50 minutes. Filibusters by groups of senators have gone on for as long as 60 days.

Defenders of unlimited debate argue that the filibuster has been used by all parties and by some of the ablest and most high-minded men in the Senate. Sometimes the filibuster, it is contended, has been used to prevent the passage of bad laws.

Critics of the filibuster say that it permits a determined minority of lawmakers to block the wishes of the majority. Hence, they maintain that it upsets the processes of democracy and majority rule.

President's Vacation

At his news conference some weeks ago, President Eisenhower was asked about his vacation plans. He answered that his schedule for the summer was indefinite, that he had not yet decided where he would go for relaxation.

As a result of that comment, the President received invitations from all corners of the country. A number of state governors made special vacation offers to the Chief Executive.

Now, the President has decided on a vacation place. He plans to relax at Coaster's Harbor Island, in Narragansett Bay off the coast of Rhode Island. The tiny island is the site of a Navy base and the Naval War College. There are 3 golf courses nearby, on which the President can enjoy his favorite sport. Deep-sea fishing and boating are among the



HOMELESS VICTIMS of the recent earthquakes in Iran (see geography, page 3)

other activities offered to the Chief Executive at his chosen vacation spot.

Alaskan Highway

People in Fairbanks, Alaska, expect to see even more tourists from the United States this summer than they did last year. Their town is at the northern end of the Alaska Highway—the only road which links the United States and its northern territory. Last year, some 50,000 people—in buses, trucks, and private cars—used the road.

The Alaska Highway is 1,520 miles long. It winds through country which a few years ago was known only to trappers and prospectors. The road stretches from Dawson Creek, in British Columbia, to Fairbanks. At Dawson Creek, the road is linked to Canadian and U. S. road systems.

The long highway was built during World War II when the Japanese threatened to invade Alaska. It was built in a hurry—in a far shorter time than anyone thought possible. Construction workers started at both ends of the proposed highway in March 1942. By December, Army trucks were rolling north.

The first tourists who used the road found it a bumpy experience. There

were no hotels along the route. Travelers had to carry their own food and be willing to camp out along the way.

The road is better now, and gas stations and hotels serve highway travelers. Some stretches have asphalt surfaces, but most of the road is gravel. Though it's open all year round, motorists are advised to use the road between May and October, if possible, when the weather is most pleasant.

This and That

Canada is helping Pakistan to build a giant irrigation and power project in Pakistan's northwest frontier region. The project, when finished, will provide water to around 120,000 acres of land that is now too dry for farming, and will generate some 240,000 kilowatts of electric power. Canada is providing \$50,000,000 in money as well as technical aid to help construct the project.

Federal flood insurance plans, authorized by Congress last year, are now dead—at least for the time being. Congress refused to vote funds to launch the program, even though the lawmakers had previously set up a special agency to issue flood insurance policies to individual Americans.

At least 6 U. S. drug firms, and laboratories in Britain, Sweden, and Australia are making vaccine to combat "Asian influenza"—which reached epidemic proportions in some parts of the Far East in recent weeks. Several cases of the flu were reported among Asian delegates to a conference at a Midwestern college a few weeks ago, but no serious outbreaks have been reported so far in this country. If flu does spread here, it probably won't be noted before fall. The Asian variety is said to be comparatively mild. The U. S. vaccine, when approved for use, will cost between \$1.50 and \$2 a shot.

Hurricane Safety Tips

The hurricane season has begun, and will last until around the end of October. To guide those who may find themselves in the path of bad storms, the American Red Cross gives these tips:

1. Watch newspapers and keep radios on for Weather Bureau reports.
2. Store garden furniture, tools, and other loose objects in a safe place, and board up windows and put storm



THE FIRST SUBMARINE for the new West German navy is shown above. Sunk during World War II, the sub lay 168 feet under the Baltic Sea from 1945 until last summer, when it was salvaged for use as a training vessel.

shutters into place if a storm is forecast.

3. If you're told to evacuate, don't delay. Follow instructions; a minute could save your life. Get away from low-lying land, beaches, and other places that may be swept by ocean winds and high tides.

4. Don't go outside during the storm. Stay indoors, preferably in a brick or concrete building. Stay away from windows.

5. If the center of the storm passes directly overhead, there will be a deceptive lull for perhaps 30 minutes. Stay where you are during this calm period. The wind will return from the opposite direction—perhaps with greater force than at the storm's start.

6. Fill bathtub, bottles, and cooking utensils with water. Keep extra food—which doesn't need cooking—on hand. Be sure to have a flashlight and candles to use in the event of power failure.

7. Don't touch fallen wires. Report such damage to the police or power company.

Top Red Officials

As a result of the recent government shakeup in Moscow (which is discussed in an article beginning on page 1), Nikita Khrushchev is believed to have become the unchallenged No. 1 boss in the Soviet regime. He wields his power as head of the powerful Communist Party—the group that controls the Soviet government in Russia.

Khrushchev, who is now 63, worked as a shepherd, locksmith, and miner in his youth. He joined the communists and served in the Red Army in 1921. He rose steadily in the Communist Party, becoming its chief after the death of Stalin in 1953.

Though Khrushchev is a powerful figure in Russia, the position of Premier is held by Nikolai Bulganin. He took over that post a little more than 2 years ago.

Born near Moscow 61 years ago, Bulganin joined the Red revolutionaries in 1917 when they were seizing control of the Russian government. He became a member of the dread secret police, which hunted down anti-



CELEBRATING 146 years of independence, Venezuela dedicated this magnificent memorial to her national heroes and statesmen recently. Two 100-foot towers mark the entrance to this "Avenue of Heroes," which will form part of a park in Caracas. A huge building program has made the city perhaps the most modern in Latin America.

communists who opposed the new Red government. Later, he was put in charge of a number of Soviet industries.

During World War II, Bulganin became an officer in the Red Army, and he rose to the rank of general. For a time after the war, he was chief of the Soviet armed forces.

A third member of Russia's ruling group is Marshal Georgi Zhukov (see sketch on page 3).

Communists in Honduras

Increasing communist activities are becoming a serious problem in Honduras. Anti-communist leaders there say that the Reds are making strong efforts to win students and workers away from non-communist unions and political organizations.

As they have done in other lands, the Honduran Reds are hiding behind "front" groups with patriotic titles.

Leaders fear that innocent citizens may join the communist-led organizations without realizing their nature.

Elections for a Constituent Assembly are slated for September in Honduras. The government is expected to decree that political groups with more than 500 members may offer candidates for the Assembly. Under such a law, communist organizations, masquerading under non-communist names, could elect members to the Assembly.

Honduras is one of the Central American republics. Somewhat larger than Tennessee, it has a population of 1,660,000. The country is generally mountainous, but farming is carried on in fertile valleys and plateaus. Bananas are the big crop. At present, Honduras is ruled by a committee of military officers.

Bigger Harvest

Yugoslavia is looking forward to a big harvest this summer. Fine weather and modern farming methods are expected to increase this year's rye and wheat crops to 2,600,000 tons. Last year's harvest was 1,800,000 tons.

Although she is growing more grain at home, Yugoslavia still must import food from other lands to feed all her people. She expects no help from Russia this year, but she will get a large shipment of surplus wheat from the United States.

New Bomber

A jet bomber capable of carrying atomic bombs at twice the speed of sound has been developed for the U. S. Air Force. The new B-58 Hustler's speed—about 1,300 miles an hour—is equal to that of some of the fastest fighter planes.

A 4-engine craft, the Hustler carries a crew of 3 men. Its size represents a radical change in these days of large planes. It is much smaller than the other medium bombers which it may replace. Compared to the large B-36

heavy bomber, it is a midget. The Hustler is 97 feet long, with a wingspan of 57 feet, while the B-36 is 162 feet long with a wing spread of 230 feet.

Two basic features give the Hustler its great speed. Bat-like wings offer exceptional lift and stability. Bombs and some fuel are carried in a detachable bombbay or "pod," a rocket-like container which is attached under the plane's fuselage. The pod can be dropped after the plane reaches its target to increase both speed and range over other bombers.

Girard Decision

The Supreme Court has ruled that William Girard, the American soldier charged with manslaughter in the death of a Japanese woman, may be tried by a Japanese court. In a unanimous decision, the Court agreed that nothing in the Constitution bars our government from turning U. S. servicemen over to trial by foreign courts.

By its ruling, the Court upheld our agreements with 39 foreign nations where American troops are stationed. These agreements permit U. S. servicemen to be tried in foreign courts for crimes committed when they are off duty. The agreements also allow the United States to surrender its right to trial in certain special cases where offenses are committed while a man is on duty.

The Girard case has been widely discussed both in Japan and America. Japan claimed the right to try Girard because he was on a rest break and—to them—off duty when he fired at the Japanese woman. Army officials say that Girard was on duty, but that his firing was unauthorized. For this reason, the Army gave up its right to try Girard in a military court.

Many people have questioned the wisdom of the Army decision. The Supreme court did not comment upon this. It did make clear, however, that the agreements with other nations are Constitutional.



SWIM STAR Carin Cone, 8-time winner of the national backstroke title, packs for another trip. The teen-age champ won those medals in world-wide competitions.

Red Shake-Up

(Continued from page 1)

tory. He charged many officers of the Red Army, as well as certain Communist Party leaders, with plotting to overthrow him. They were convicted of treason, and thousands were executed.

Another big purge was launched by Stalin after World War II, when the Soviet dictator ordered many more arrests and executions. Khrushchev now charges that Malenkov and Molotov had a hand in directing this purge.

Soon after Stalin died in March of 1953, another "house cleaning" took place in the Soviet government. This time, one of the late dictator's chief assistants, Lavrenti Beria, was given the ax. Beria, who had been head of Russia's dread secret police, was executed toward the end of 1953 for "treason." Many of his supporters were purged in the months following his death.

The Red Army, which looked upon the powerful secret police apparatus as a rival force within Russia, helped smash Beria's power.

Changing leaders. At the death of Stalin in 1953, Malenkov was named Premier, while Molotov continued to serve as Foreign Minister. But it soon became apparent that Khrushchev, who assumed the leadership of the Russian Communist Party machinery, was rapidly becoming the leading power in Moscow. From this time on, it is believed, a struggle for power got under way between a faction led by Khrushchev, and another headed by Malenkov and Molotov.

Little by little, the Khrushchev faction appears to have gained in strength at the expense of the opposition. Early in 1955, Malenkov was forced out of office as Premier, and was replaced by Nikolai Bulganin. Around the same time, Khrushchev launched a violent attack on Stalin. Among other things, he called the late dictator a "murderer" who had killed many innocent Russians on trumped up charges of treason. Those who opposed Khrushchev's ideas were branded as "Stalinists."

In June of 1956, Molotov's power was reduced when he lost his job as Foreign Minister. Shortly after this event, according to informed sources, Malenkov and Molotov decided to launch an all-out bid for Soviet leadership.

The show-down fight between the 2 factions is said to have taken place late last month. Khrushchev is



WILL THE CHANGES taking place in the Soviet Union lead to better—or worse—lives for youths such as these? SOVPHOTO

believed to have won out over his rivals only because he had the full support of Marshal Georgi Zhukov, chief of the Red Army. Hence, the Red Army once again played an important role in a Russian government shakeup.

Purge changes. Some changes have been made in Russia's leadership as a result of the latest purge, but the Soviet government continues to function about the same as it did before.

The Communist Party, as before, runs the Soviet Union. The only party permitted in Russia, it has close to 8,000,000 members and exerts influence into the tiniest hamlets.

The most powerful governing body in the Soviet Union is the Presidium, the directing group of the Communist Party. The Presidium's membership has now been increased from 11 to 15 full members. There are also a number of subordinate members.

In addition to increasing the size of the Presidium, the recent Moscow shakeup also gave the Red Army a more powerful voice in that body by making Zhukov a full member. Formerly, Zhukov had been only a subordinate Presidium member.

Other Presidium members include Khrushchev and Bulganin. The latter continues to act as Russia's Premier.

Better Life in Russia? Will the Soviet government shakeup lead to a better life for the Russian people?

Khrushchev is trying to make his people believe that it will. He wants Soviet citizens to think that the Malenkov-Molotov faction opposed his aims for giving them more freedoms and better living conditions.

To support his claim, Khrushchev has already announced a "softer" policy toward Russia's farmers. Beginning next January, Khrushchev says, Soviet farmers will no longer be forced to contribute as large a share of their crops to the Red government as in the past.

Many observers believe that Khrushchev's promise of a better life for his people is little more than an attempt to gain popular support for the government shakeup. Actually, Malenkov, while Premier, had launched a short-lived program to boost the production of consumers' goods—a program that was discontinued when Malenkov was ousted from office.

Russian reaction. How does the average Russian feel about the change in his country's regime? When American newsmen in Moscow questioned local residents recently, most of the Soviet citizens were tight-lipped and refused to comment one way or another. But a few Russians did say this about the ousted officials: "They had it coming to them."

Effect on foreign affairs. Will the recent shakeup in Moscow lead to changes in Russia's relations with the rest of the world? Observers say it is too early to give a definite answer to this question. But events that have occurred since the purge took place seem to indicate that Soviet policies will remain basically unchanged.

At the London disarmament talks, for instance, Soviet representatives continue to block Western efforts to reach an effective global arms reduction agreement. Also, Khrushchev has warned the western nations that Moscow doesn't intend to change its policies toward the free world as a result of the purge.

The Soviet government shakeup may bring some changes in Russia's relations with its European satellites.

Khrushchev has hinted that the satellites will be given more leeway to shape their own future than they have had heretofore. He and Bulganin may have talked over this matter with Czech officials during the Soviet leaders' recent visit to Czechoslovakia.

No one can predict, of course, just what the changes in Moscow mean to the Russian people and to the rest of the world. Noteworthy editorial comment on the latest Soviet developments, from several prominent papers, is given in the paragraphs that follow. The writers' exact views are presented—mainly in their own words.

New York Times: Such men as Khrushchev and Bulganin were as much Stalinists while Stalin lived as the men who have been ousted. They also supported such measures as the military attack on South Korea in 1950, and the treacherous onslaught on the Hungarian people last November. On the record, the men who rule in Moscow today are as potentially capable of treacherous attack—in terms of their individual backgrounds—as the men now purged.

If the present Soviet ruling group wishes peace, it is not because this group is radically different from the group which ruled before. Rather, it would be because in its judgment peace and lessened tension served its own best interests, giving it a breathing spell in which to consolidate its domestic power by meeting some of the aspirations of its people.

Wall Street Journal: It is easy to say that the ouster of Molotov, Malenkov, and the others is one more stage in the continuing struggle for power in Moscow. It is more difficult—as the variety of theories from Washington and other capitals amply attest—to say what the struggle for power actually means.

One thing we think it does not mean is a boon for the western nations, as some people seem to regard it. True, the United States can take some comfort from the fact that these disturbances periodically occur in the Soviet system. It is a weakness that might some day prove fatal to communism.



NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV SOVPHOTO



NIKOLAI BULGANIN SOVPHOTO

Washington Daily News: Judging from changes in Russia for the past 40 years, the ouster of an anti-regime faction hardly justifies hope that the Soviets will be any easier to deal with. On the contrary, the outlook may become bleaker as one man—Khrushchev—consolidates power in his own hands.

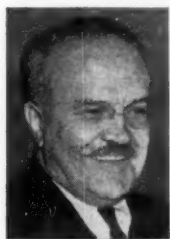
One truth should not be forgotten as these events are analyzed: Whatever differences in the Kremlin led to this purge, and they were obviously serious ones, they were primarily differences over methods. The goals of Khrushchev are the same as the goals of Stalin—and the same as those of the men now purged. They are world conquest by communism. Khrushchev merely believes he can attain these goals quicker by his own methods rather than by Stalin's.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Nikita Khrushchev has made it. He is "the" successor to Stalin. He is boss of Soviet Russia today.

In America, there will only be cheers for Molotov's departure from public life. He symbolized, as much as Stalin, the qualities of hardness, inflexibility, ruthlessness, and brutality with "Stalinism" methods.

But we should remember that there is no Supreme Court in Russia to which Molotov, Malenkov, or the others can appeal for their "rights," or before which they can present their defense. No newspaper in Russia will even print their side of the story, for there is no free press under communism.

Washington Star: On the record, there is no persuasive reason to believe that Khrushchev and those allied with him are more trustworthy, or less committed to the ultimate goal of communist world domination, than were the Stalin men. But there is some indication that the Khrushchev faction has a greater awareness of the need for Russia to adjust to changing conditions, not only at home



V. M. Molotov



Georgi Malenkov

and in the satellites, but in its dealings with other nations.

Where Molotov was adamant and uncompromising, Khrushchev shows some signs of flexibility, some awareness that the policies of Stalin are not well suited to an age in which the H-bomb may be the ultimate arbiter of international differences. If the hope for a peaceful world rests upon conciliation and negotiation with the Russians—which we think is the case—it certainly is far better to deal with a Khrushchev than with a Molotov.

—By ANTON BERLE

Some 10,000,000 television sets are now in use in the free countries of western Europe—including Great Britain, says Robert Sarnoff, President of National Broadcasting Company. Sarnoff, who recently spent a month in Europe, feels that West Germany is emerging as a European leader in the field of TV.



NEW DISCOVERIES suggest pulleys were used to haul into place the huge stones which make up Egypt's Pyramids—burial grounds of her ancient rulers

Science in the News

For hundreds of years, men have tried to figure out how the Egyptians built the Pyramids in ancient times. Two Egyptian archeologists think they may have the answer. They believe pulleys were used to raise the huge 2-ton blocks of limestone into position to form the structures.

Scholars had long known that early Egyptians had used rope, but lacked evidence that pulleys also were known. Recently, 2 pulleys were dug up near the pyramids—and the discovery led to the new theory that they were adapted for the stone-hauling task.

Rulers of ancient Egypt built the Pyramids as tombs in which their bodies were placed after death. Since they believed that the spirit returned to the body after death, the bodies were preserved as mummies. Food, clothing, and valuable objects that might be needed in the next life were placed with them inside the Pyramids.

Altogether, there are about 75 Pyramids still standing in Egypt. The most famous are the 3 which belong in the El Giza group, 5 miles from the city of Cairo. The Great Pyramid in that group is 451 feet high, as tall as a skyscraper with 40 floors. It contains about 2,300,000 blocks and was built more than 4,500 years ago.

The most widely accepted theory has been that the huge blocks for the Pyramids were quarried, placed on barges, and floated down the Nile River. There they were placed on rollers and moved to the site of the construction. It was long supposed that a large dirt-and-brick embankment was built to facilitate pushing and pulling the blocks into place—with slaves doing the work. Maybe—it is thought now—they had pulleys to help them.

An ancient Greek historian said that it took 20 years for 100,000 men to build the Great Pyramid.

★

A new element has been discovered by a team consisting of an American, a British, and a Swedish scientist. It is Element 102, and a proposal has been put forth to call it Nobelium. The name was chosen in honor of the Nobel Institute for Physics in Stockholm, where the experiments were made.

It was discovered when curium, Ele-

ment 96, was bombarded by carbon ions. So far, the quantity of the new element which has been found is so small that it is not possible to see it with the human eye.

Even though no practical use has been uncovered for Element 102, its discovery has expanded man's understanding of the universe, scientists say.

The scientists, of course, are looking for ways to put the new element to worth-while use.

★

A fossil of a shark, believed to have lived 250 million years ago, has been found in Indiana. In prehistoric times, when the shark was alive, Indiana was covered by an ocean, some scholars say.

The skeleton was found in a shale formation. Because the shark's remains had been buried in mud shortly after it died, the specimen is especially well preserved and is looked upon as a rare find.

If its remains had been completely intact, the shark probably would have measured 15 feet in length. At it is now, the fossil is only 8½ feet long.

—By NANCY BLACKWOOD

Youths' Travel

(Concluded from page 2)

change cannot always be measured. But they firmly believe the benefits exist. They quote returning students who have written that "when questions are asked, lessons are learned. And exchange students ask lots of questions. Europeans, for instance, were very surprised to find that not all Americans are wealthy, that we young Americans say *please* and *thank you* so often, and that American girls help with the housework.

"On the other hand, we Americans abroad learned to appreciate the simple life that exists in countries not as wealthy as the United States. We learned also to see our country as non-Americans see it.

"Our trip overseas gave us a real 'citizen of the world' feeling."

—By ANITA DASBACH

News Quiz

Student Travel

1. How many American students went overseas last year?
2. Describe briefly the basic idea of the work camp.
3. What is the goal of The Experiment in International Living?
4. How many people and nations have participated in Experiment programs?
5. Explain how various student exchange programs work.
6. How did some Americans react to their experiences abroad?
7. Name some of the several student exchange groups in the United States.

Discussion

1. Give your opinion on why a student exchange between the United States and Russia would or would not be successful.
2. Can the understanding and friendship formed among individuals of different nations in any way affect the governments or policies of those nations and lead to peace? Give reasons for your answer.

The Soviet Union

1. Name 4 high Soviet leaders recently removed from their posts. What were the charges against them?
2. What is the official position of Nikita Khrushchev?
3. What post does Nikolai Bulganin hold in Russia's government?
4. In what year did the communists seize control of Russia?
5. What is the Presidium? How many full members does it now have?
6. What part did the Red Army play in the Russian shake-up?
7. How many Russians are members of the Communist Party? What other political parties exist there?
8. Briefly write an essay on some of the various newspaper editorial opinions on the recent changes in Soviet government.

Discussion

1. Do you think that the changes in government will lead to a better life for the Russian people? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Should the United States work harder now to reach a friendly agreement with Russia on matters such as disarmament? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What position does Marshal Zhukov hold in Russia? Briefly describe his background.
2. When did our government weather service begin? Describe the growth of the service since its early days.
3. Six Western European nations are moving ahead on plans to cooperate in trade and in developing atomic energy. Name the 6 countries. How will the new plan affect trade among them?
4. Define a filibuster and tell for what purpose it is used. Under Senate rules, how may a filibuster be ended?
5. Why was the Alaska Highway built? Name its 2 terminals.
6. The Supreme Court decision in the case of Corporal Girard upheld important U. S. agreements with other nations. What do these agreements cover?
7. Where are the Pyramids located? For what purpose were they built?
8. What is Iran's chief natural resource? How do most Iranians earn their living?
9. How are communists causing trouble for Honduras?
10. How fast is the new B-58 Hustler believed to fly? What 2 features help to give the plane its great speed?
11. In what 2 areas are the largest groups of Americans working overseas located?
12. A recent war in which the United States took part ended 4 years ago this week. Where was it fought?

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Foreign Students and Foreign Policy," an editorial in the *New York Herald Tribune*.

Probably one of the best ways of winning friends for democracy is through education in the nations of the West themselves. Students from colonies and economically undeveloped nations are able to see for themselves the advantages of democracy over dictatorship. One outstanding example is Prime Minister Nkrumah, of the new state of Ghana, who studied for 10 years in America. Indications are that in the United Nations his country will vote with the West, not the neutrals.

Last year 40,666 foreign students from 136 nations attended American colleges and universities. These men and women will return to their native lands to become leaders in many fields. They will spread the story of democracy throughout the world.

Of these students, 45 per cent were privately financed, while only 11 per cent were aided either by the United States or foreign governments, in cooperation with organizations such as foundations and universities. Another 28 per cent were financed by these organizations.

In view of the importance to America of training these students here, the number of those financed by governments and organizations should be increased. Special attention should be given to gifted students whose parents cannot afford tuition and transportation fees. Corporations which do a large export business might find it to their advantage to offer scholarships in some of the smaller, poorer nations. Our government would certainly find it worth while to have American-trained technicians in such countries, to say nothing of the added good will.

A program to increase the number of foreign students in this way should be encouraged.

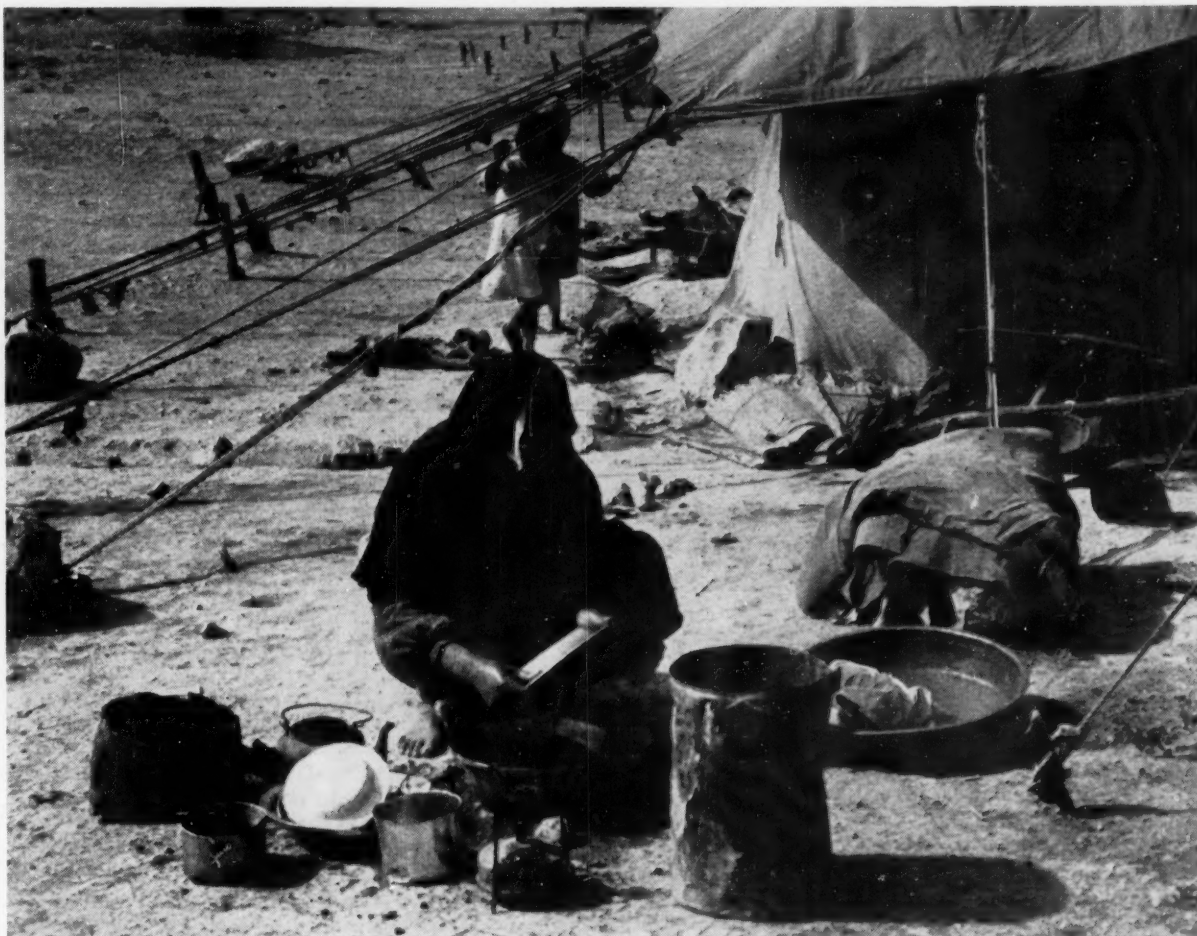
"Responsibilities Go With Rights," an editorial in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

The failure of the states to meet the demands of their people for action lies behind our continuing trend toward centralized government. President Eisenhower pointed out this fact in his recent speech to the Governors' Conference.

He reminded the governors that



BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE
KWAME NKURMAH



FINDING NEW HOMES for the Arab refugees from Palestine is one of the big problems facing the Middle East

states' responsibilities must go along with states' rights. The President feels strongly that government should be kept close to the people. But he has run up against situations where federal action was demanded because the states were either unwilling or unable to answer a need of the people. These include such areas as aid to education and disaster relief programs.

Certain weaknesses in state governments foster centralized government. State legislatures are often apportioned in such a way as to give inadequate representation to the cities. Nationally the big cities are important, and they find sympathy in Washington for such problems as slum clearance. Possibly most important of all is the financial advantage which the income tax gives Washington.

Although this is the governors' best answer to the President's challenge, it is unsatisfactory. Federal income taxes have increased greatly. But recently state expenditures have tripled, and the states have found new revenues, as in the sales tax.

Moreover, if the states handled more of the public's demands for service—such as schools and roads—federal taxes might be lightened.

We trust the states will respond to the President's proposal for a joint committee to get action. For the danger Mr. Eisenhower spoke of—that the states will become "powerless satellites"—demands urgent attention.

"A Chance to Save the Middle East," by Senator Hubert Humphrey in *Western World*.

The United States now has an opportunity to begin a policy which may save the Middle East—without further war, loss of oil supplies, or harm to the state of Israel.

A policy of increased aid, including food and medicines, of more private business investments, and a Regional Development plan, plus a wise application of the Eisenhower Doctrine—these together offer some promise of a stabilized Middle East.

In developing this new policy, we should cooperate closely with the other NATO countries. We should use the resources of the United Nations wherever possible, and rely a great deal on private organizations in giving economic aid.

Policy on Egypt

Our present policy seems to be isolating Egypt's President Nasser and diminishing his influence. He is a bitter foe of the West, but this should not alarm us unduly. Nasser is more vulnerable than his apparent victory in the Suez Canal affair led many to assume.

His weakest spot is Egypt's incredible poverty. Unless he soon begins to deliver the better life he has promised Egyptians, he can expect internal troubles. To do this, he needs money.

Where can he get money? Possibly from Russia, but so far she has given him little. Unless she comes to his assistance soon, Nasser must seek funds where he can get them. He is already allowing British business interests to return quietly to some of their old positions. He is in no position to block a wise policy of economic aid.

Responsible operation of the Suez Canal is the price of new aid from the West. I believe Nasser will be reasonable, if he can do so without losing face.

No policy, however wise, can succeed if another Arab-Israeli war breaks out. I believe a lasting truce, if not a real peace, is possible under

these conditions if they are kept:

The United States, Britain, and France should renew the Declaration of 1950, guaranteeing existing frontiers except as they may be changed by peaceful negotiations.

They should support the UN Truce Supervision Commission in its effort to prevent further border incidents.

Then the United States, with other nations, should create a Middle East Development Administration. It might be tied in with the European Common Market and a new Mediterranean trade area. This organization should not aid single countries, only groups of nations. Despite past Arab objections, I think that a start can be made soon on river control. If this is done, other steps will follow.

The next concern should be the Arab refugees. Here Israel should take the initiative and agree to take back a certain number of the refugees and compensate others—provided the Arab governments will agree to resettle the remainder in Arab lands, with United States and UN help. If they refuse, I shall urge my government to tell the Arabs we will cease our contributions—about 75 per cent of the total cost—to the refugees' upkeep, and let the Arabs look after them after a certain date.

And what of the dispute over Israel's use of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba? I think the Arabs are resigned to Israeli ships using the Gulf and to Israeli cargoes (if not ships) passing through the canal, provided they do not have to make public announcement of their changed positions.

I am convinced that a combination of firmness backed by military strength, generous economic aid, and understandable face saving may accomplish what will look like a miracle in the Middle East.